

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER.

FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE MOUNTAIN PEOPLE OF KENTUCKY, NOT THEIR WRONGS.

VOLUME 1.

SALYERSVILLE, MAGOFFIN COUNTY, KENTUCKY, FRIDAY, MARCH 29, 1912.

NUMBER 12.

Correspondence.

TO CORRESPONDENTS: Mail your letters early so they will get to us at least on Monday night. RULES: Write on one side of the paper only; write plainly; spell names correctly, and write "Cor" on the envelope. Leave out neighborhood visits or we will.

If your letter does not appear, remember that it was either too late or that its contents did not justify publication.

We leave out a part, or all, of other letters as well as yours.

Our space is limited and we must leave out much that is intended for publication. That is one of the many unthankful tasks of the editor.

Correspondents get your LETTERS in early.

Why Republicans Are Divided.

GIFFORD.

What about Roosevelt and progressivism.

Some say that the Republican party is all split up. Such is not the case I want to say that progressive Republicans are not engaged in a factional squabble. They are enlisted in a greater cause. The progressive movement is a struggle to wrest the control of government in the nation and the States from the representatives of special privilege and restore it to the people. Progressive Republicans are opposed to T. Roosevelt because he has not risen to the emergency presented by the nation-wide struggle; because he has failed to fulfill the pledge which he made in the last campaign and which were made in his behalf in the platform of 1908; because elected to carry out the Roosevelt principles which had been approved of by a majority of the American people, he abandoned the principles of his predecessors for those of new friends. Progressive Republicans favor the nomination of Roosevelt because they believe his record proves that when in power he is as able as he is determined to execute the policies to which he is committed, because they believe that his policies make for the comfort and happiness of the greater majority of the people rather than the privilege and undue advantage enjoyed by the powerful few. Taft was nominated in the belief that he could and would carry out the progressive policies of the great progressive president who preceded him in office. No sooner had Taft been elected than the progressive Republicans sought his support in their effort to elect a speaker of the house of representatives somebody other than Mr. Langley, but the president threw his great influence in favor of the reelection of the stand pat Czar as speaker in his first message to congress. The president in no way recommended downward revision of the tariff which led the people to expect he would urge in their behalf in the tariff session from March until August. The president did not stir to secure any reduction of duties in behalf of the great consuming public.

While writing the above I received a copy of the Rural Weekly which said a number of news paper men have made a poll of the United States, and the results are that Roosevelt has got Taft beaten two to one before the people.

W. M. RICE.

CYRUS.

The Stork visited the home of Bracken Borders Sunday and left him a fine boy his name is Jesse Jr.

Also Will Conley has a big boy (Continued on page 2.)

THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Answers Taft in His First Speech.

He Says Real Issue is Whether American People Should Govern Themselves.

Tyranny of Majority Not to be Feared, But Tyranny of the Minority Is Where Danger Lurks.

Col. Roosevelt said: The great fundamental issue now before the Republican party and before our people can be stated briefly. It is, Are the American people fit to govern themselves, to rule themselves, to control themselves? I believe they are. My opponents do not. I believe in the right of the people to rule. I believe that the majority of the plain people of the United States will, day in and day out, make fewer mistakes in governing themselves than any smaller class or body of men, no matter what their training, will make in trying to govern them. I believe, again, that the American people are, as a whole, capable of self-control and of learning by their mistakes. Our opponents pay lip-loyalty to this doctrine; but they show their real beliefs by the way in which they champion every device to make the nominal rule of the people a sham.

The Minority.

I have scant patience with this talk of the tyranny of the majority. Whenever there is tyranny of the majority I shall protest against it with all my heart and soul. But we are today suffering from the tyranny of minorities. It is a small minority that is grabbing our coal deposits, our water powers and our harbor fronts. It is a small minority that lies behind monopolies and trusts. It is a small minority that stands behind the present law of master and servant, the sweat shops and the whole calendar of social and industrial injustice. It is a small minority that is today using our convention system to defeat the will of a majority of the people in the choice of delegates to the Chicago convention. The only tyrannies from which men, women and children are suffering in real life are the tyrannies of minorities.

If the majority of the American people were in fact tyrannous over the minority; if democracy had no greater self-control than empire, then indeed no written words which our forefathers put into the constitution could stay that tyranny.

Majority Rule.

No sane man who has been familiar with the government of this country for the last twenty years will complain that we have had too much of the rule of the majority. The trouble has been a far different one—that, as many times and in many localities, there have held public office in the States and in the nation men who have, in fact, served not the whole people, but some special class or special interest.

Now there has sprung up a feeling deep in the hearts of the people—not of the bosses and professional politicians, not of the beneficiaries of special privilege—a pervading belief of thinking men that when the majority of the people do in fact, as well as theory, rule, then the servants of the people will come more quickly to answer and obey, not

the commands of the special interests, but those of the whole people. To reach toward that end the progressives of the Republican party in certain States have formulated certain proposals for change in the form of the State government—certain new "checks and balances" which may check and balance the special interests and their allies. That is their purpose. Now turn for a moment to their proposed methods.

Progressive Doctrines.

First, there are the "initiative and referendum," which are so framed that if the Legislatures obey the command of some special interests, and obstinately refuse the will of the majority, the majority may step in and legislate directly.

No man would say that it was best to conduct all legislation by direct vote of the people, but, on the other hand, no one whose mental arteries have not long since hardened can doubt that the proposed changes are needed when the Legislatures refuse to carry out the will of the people.

The proposal is a method to reach an undeniable evil. Then there is the recall of public officers—the principle that an officer chosen by the people who is unfaithful may be recalled by vote of the majority before he finishes his term. I have heard no argument advanced against the proposition, save that it will make the public officer timid and always currying favor with the mob. That argument means that you can fool all the people all the time, and is an avowal of disbelief in democracy.

If it be true—and I believe it is not—it is less important than to stop those public officers from currying favors with the interests. Certain States may need the recall, others may not; where the term of elective office is short it may be quite needless; but there are occasions when it meets a real evil, and provides a needed check and balance against the special interests.

Then there is the direct primary—the real one, not the New York one—and that, too, the Progressives offer as a check on the special interests. The direct primary will give the voters a method ever ready to use, by which the party leader shall be made to obey their command. The direct primary, if accompanied by a stringent corrupt practices act, will help break up the corrupt partnership of corporations and politicians.

Recall of Judges.

My opponents charge that two things in my program are wrong because they intrude into the sanctuary of the judiciary. The first is the recall of judges; and the second, the review by the people of judicial decisions on certain constitutional questions. I have said again and again that I do not advocate the recall of judges in all States and in all communities. In my own State I do not advocate it or believe it to be needed, for in this State our trouble lies not with corruption on the bench, but with the effort by the honest but wrong-headed judges to thwart the people in their struggle for social justice and fair-dealing. The integrity of our judges from Marshall to White and Holmes—and to Cullen and many others in our own State—is a fine page of American history. But I say it soberly—democracy has a right to approach the sanctuary of the courts when a special interest has corruptly found sanctuary there; and this is exactly what has happened in some of the States

where the recall of the judges is a living issue. I would far more willingly trust the whole people to judge such a case than some special tribunal, perhaps appointed by the same power that chose the judge, if that tribunal is not itself really responsible to the people and is hampered and clogged by the technicalities of impeachment proceedings.

True Constructions.

I have stated to the courts of the several States—not always but often—have construed the "due process" clause of the State constitution as if it prohibited the whole people of the State from adopting methods of regulating the use of property so that human lives particularly the live of the workingmen, shall be safer, freer and happier. No one can successfully impeach this statement. I have insisted that the true construction of "due process" is that pronounced by Justice Holmes in delivering the unanimous opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, when he said:

The police power extends to all the great public needs. It may be put forth in aid of what is sanctioned by usage, or held by the prevailing morality or strong preponderant opinion to be greatly and immediately necessary to the public welfare.

Intolerable Decision.

I insist that the decision of the New York Court of Appeals in the *Ives* case, which set aside the will of the majority of the people as to the compensation of injured workmen in dangerous trades, was intolerable and based on a wrong political philosophy. I urge that in such cases where the courts construe the due process clause as if property rights, to the exclusion of human rights, had a first mortgage on the constitution, the people may, after sober deliberation, vote, and finally determine whether the law which the court set aside shall be valid or not. By this method can be clearly and finally ascertained the preponderant opinion of the people which Justice Holmes makes the test of due process in the case of laws enacted in the exercise of the police power. The ordinary methods now in vogue of amending the constitution have in actual practice proved wholly inadequate to secure justice in such cases with reasonable speed, and cause intolerable delay and injustice and those who stand against the changes I propose are champions of wrong and injustice, and of tyranny by the wealthy and the strong over the weak and the helpless.

What He Means.

So that no man may misunderstand me, let me recapitulate. First—I am not proposing anything in connection with the Supreme Court of the United States or with the Federal constitution.

Second—I am not proposing anything having any connection with ordinary suits, civil or criminal, as between individuals.

Third—I am not speaking of the recall of Judges.

Fourth—I am proposing merely that in a certain class of cases involving the police power, when a State court has set aside as unconstitutional a law passed by the Legislature for the general welfare, which should depend, as Justice Holmes so well phrases it, upon the prevailing majority or preponderant opinion be submitted for final determination to a vote of the people, taken after due time for consideration. And I contend that the people, in the nature of things, must be better

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SALYERSVILLE.

judges of what is the preponderant opinion than courts, and that the courts should not be allowed to reverse the political philosophy of the people. My point is well illustrated by a recent decision of the Supreme Court, holding that the court would not take jurisdiction of a case involving the constitutionality of the initiative and referendum laws of Oregon. The ground of the decision was that such a question was not judicial in its nature, but should be left for determination to the other coordinate department of the government. It is not equally plain that the question whether a given social policy is for the public good is not of a judicial nature, but should be settled by the Legislature, or in the final instance by the people themselves.

Quotes Taft.

The President of the United States Mr. Taft devoted most of a recent speech to criticism of this proposition. He says that it is utterly without merit or utility and instead of being . . . in the interest of all the people, and of the stability of popular government, is sowing the seeds of confusion and tyranny of the majority; that is, the tyranny of the American people as a whole. He also says that my proposal which as he rightly sees, is merely a proposal to give the people a real, instead of only a nominal, chance to construe and amend a State constitution with reasonable rapidity would make such amendment interpretation depend on the feverish, uncertain and unstable determination of successive vote on different laws by temporary and changing majorities; and that it lays the ax at the foot of the tree of well-ordered freedom, and the guarantees of life, liberty and property without remedy to the fitful impulse of a temporary majority of an electorate.

Wholly Unfounded.

This criticism is really a less criticism of my proposal than a criticism of all popular government. It is wholly unfounded, unless it is founded on the belief that the people are fundamentally untrustworthy. If the Supreme Court's definition of the due process in relation to the police power is sound, then an act of the Legislature to promote the collective interests of the community must be valid, if it

embodies a policy held by the prevailing morality or a preponderant opinion to be necessary to the public welfare. This is the question that I propose to submit to the people. How can the prevailing morality or a preponderant opinion be better and more exactly ascertained than by a vote of the people? The people must know better than the court what their own morality and their own opinion is. I ask that you here, you and the others like you, you the people, be given the chance, to state your own views of justice and public morality, and not sit meekly by and have your views announced for you by well meaning adherents, of worn out philosophies, who exalt the pedantry of formulas above the vital needs of human life.

The object I have in view could probably be accomplished by an amendment of the State constitutions taking away from the courts the power to review the Legislature's determination of a policy of social justice, by defining due process of law in accordance with the views expressed by Judge Holmes for the Supreme Court. But my proposal seems to me more democratic, and, I may add, less radical. For under the method I suggest the people may sustain the court as against the Legislature, whereas, if due process were defined in the constitution, the decision of the Legislature would be final.

Taft's Position.

Mr. Taft's position is the position that has been held from the beginning of our government, although not always so openly held by a large number of reputable and honorable men who down at bottom, distrust popular government, and when they must accept it, accept it with reluctance, and hedge it around with every species of restriction and check and balance, so as to make the power of the people as limited as ineffective as possible.

Mr. Taft fairly defines the issues when he says that our Government is and should be a government of all the people by a representative part of the people. This is an excellent and modern description of an oligarchy. It defines our government as a government of all of the people. Mr. Taft, in his able (Continued on page 3.)

KENTUCKY MOUNTAINEER.

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TERMS.

\$1.00 a year in advance.
.60 six months.
.30 three months.
.10 one month.

Advertising Rates.

10 cents per inch.
First page ads twelve and one-half cents per inch.
Locals 10 cents per line for first insertion. 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Announcements for County offices, \$5.00 cash in advance.

S. S. ELAM, Editor.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

We are authorized to announce FRANK BLAIR,

of Salyersville, as a candidate for the nomination for clerk of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce L. C. BAILEY,

of Falcen, as a candidate for the office of County Judge of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce LOUIS MARSHALL,

of Salyersville as a candidate for the nomination for sheriff of Magoffin county subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce J. J. PACE,

of Conley, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce PROCTOR PACE,

of Salyersville, as a candidate for the office of Jailor of Magoffin county, subject to the action of the Republican party.

We are authorized to announce N. P. ADAMS,

of Salyersville, as a candidate for delegate from 10th Congressional district to the Republican National Convention subject to the action of the Republicans of the 10th Congressional District.

FOR PRESIDENT.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT, of New York.

EDITORIAL.

Know Thyself.

If an X follows your name you may rest assured that your paper expires next week. We must pay our bills and we are going to expect you to stand by us. If you fail to act PROMPTLY in renewing don't expect the next copy.

Col. Roosevelt's Speech.

We are leaving some things out of this issue that we may be able to print Roosevelt's speech. Whether you are for Roosevelt, Taft, or for a democratic nominee you should read this speech, as he deals with the issues that will be kept alive from now until the November election.

Our Fiscal Court meets next Tuesday. Many of our subscribers desire to know where our money has gone. The fiscal court should be anxious to publish such a report as the law requires it.

We now have about three times as many on our delinquent tax list as some of the adjoining counties that have kept the delinquent list published. The law plainly states that this list must be published, yet we have some members of the fiscal court that delay to do what is their sworn duty to do. What do you think of that Mr. Taxpayer?

"THE MOUNTAINEER is easing up in the fight for Roosevelt" it has been reported. We let our readers judge as to that.

We are not for Roosevelt or never was because of any special favors or appointments.

His election or his defeat does not spell any soft snap for us. Whoever is elected we are expecting to plod along working and have no idea of asking for any appointment under the sun. We are for him simply because we consider he is the friend of the masses of the American people, and not the special interest that crash the life out of competition and strive to rule our nation.

We consider that Roosevelt is a wise man and that he is a courageous man. Such a man the masses need. Such a man the classes should have. We are for him until we are convinced that we are wrong and it matters not to us who deserts him.

Our County Convention.

How much patriotism do you have? Would you have neglected your crops and your family to shoulder a rifle and fight in our Revolutionary struggle? Would your crops and your family have been of more importance than your country in the great Civil War?

How about it now? Do you have sufficient patriotism to bring you to the county seat through rain and mud to vote your sentiments? Do you realize that your privilege to vote was purchased by the blood of untold numbers of Americans? And do you know that it is your duty to vote in every election, always striving to elect men who will stand for justice through thick and thin? It is as much your duty to have this sort of patriotism now as it would have been to have had that patriotism which led our ancestors into war. Do you have it? Will you come if it rains or if it is a beautiful day in which to work?

Whether you are for Roosevelt or Taft it is one of your greatest duties as well as your highest privilege to vote YOUR SENTIMENTS, not the sentiments of others. We live in a free country and I nor any other man has any right to say how you are to vote.

We admire the courage of the Postmaster of Salyersville, Mr. Newt Adams. Some of the Taft men threatened to have another man appointed in his place if he continues to support Roosevelt.

Mr. Adams says that he does not sell so cheaply as that. That if he is to vote against his best judgment or lose his job he will do the latter.

Personally, we are for Roosevelt, as most of our readers know, and we think that an overwhelming majority of our county is for him, but if these voters have not sufficient interest or patriotism to go to the county convention then we will have enough money used to carry the county for the very man that the people are against.

There seems to be no doubt but that big amounts of money will be used in this and Morgan county to thwart the will of the people.

We have always stood for the Republican party but if this sort of thing is Republicanism, then Republicanism is very corrupt, indeed. If these methods must be restored to in order to nominate a man for president then by so doing we are going to weaken the man who gets the nomination.

Already we have Republicans disgusted with such methods. They say that they will never again vote for Taft. If you are an advocate of the principles of the Republican party then stop your plow on Saturday, April 6, and attend the convention at your county seat. If you think Taft is the proper man stand for him, and if you think Roosevelt is the man stand for him. We have no axes to grind but we do want to see the people have

their choice nominated.

Nothing less is contrary to American principles of free government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

(Continued from page 3.)

speech, has made what is probably the best possible presentation of the case for those who feel in this manner. Essentially this view differs only in its expression from the view nakedly set forth by one of his supporters, Congressman Campbell.

What Campbell Thinks.

Congressman Campbell, in a public speech in New Hampshire, in opposing the proposition to give the people real and effective control over all their servants, including the judges, stated that this was equivalent to allowing an appeal from the umpire to the bleachers. Doubtless Congressman Campbell was not himself aware of the cynical truthfulness with which he was putting the real attitude of those for whom he spoke. But it unquestionably is their real attitude. Mr. Campbell's conception of the part the American people should play in self-government is that they should sit on the bleachers and pay the price of admission, but should have nothing to say as to the contest which is waged in the arena by the professional politicians. Apparently Mr. Campbell ignores the fact that the American people are not mere onlookers at a game, that they have a vital stake in the contest, and that democracy means nothing unless they are able and willing to show that they are their own masters.

Constitutional Straight-Jacket.

Essentially this view is that the constitution is a straight-jacket to be used for the control of an unruly patient—the people. Now I hold that this view is not only false but mischievous; that our constitutions are instruments designed to secure justice by securing the deliberate but effective expression of the popular will, that the checks and balances are valuable as far, and only so far, as they accomplish that deliberation, and that it is a warped and unworthy and improper construction of our form of government to see in it only a means of thwarting the popular will and of preventing justice.

Voice of Classes.

Mr. Taft says that "every class" should have a "voice" in the government. That seems to me a very serious misconception of the American political situation. The real trouble with us is that some classes have had too much voice.

One of the most important of all the lessons to be taught and to be learned is that a man should vote, not as a representative of a class, but merely as a good citizen, whose prime interest are the same as those of all other good citizens. The belief in different classes, each having a voice in the government, has given rise to much of our present difficulty; for whosoever believes in these separate classes, each with a voice, inevitably, even although unconsciously, tends to work, not for the good of the whole people, but for the protection of some special class—usually that to which he himself belongs.

The same principal applies when Mr. Taft says that the judiciary ought not to be "representative" of the people in the sense that the Legislature and the executive are. This is perfectly true of the judge when he is performing merely the ordinary function of a judge in suits between man and man. It is not true of the judge engaged in interpreting, for instance, the due process clause—where the judge is ascertaining the predominant opinion of the people (as Judge Holmes states it). When he exercises that function he has no right to let his political philosophy reverse and thwart the will of the majority.

W. J. PATRICK'S BIG STORE

Has just received the largest line OF SPRING GOODS ever brought to Magoffin county.

There is no end to the many bargains in all kinds of silks, laces, embroideries, ribbons, white goods and linens of all kinds and every other article carried in a FIRST CLASS GENERAL STORE.

All the very LATEST styles and LOWEST POSSIBLE price.

Come in and inspect our line and get our prices before purchasing elsewhere.

W. J. PATRICK.

Minority Tyranny.

Mr. Taft is very much afraid of the tyranny of majorities. For twenty five years here in New York State. In our effort to get social and industrial justice, we have suffered from the tyranny of a small minority. As for "consistency"—why, the record of the courts, in such a case as the income tax for instance, is so expressed of "inconsistencies" on the part of the people seem childish.

Well-meaning, short-sighted persons have held up their hands in horror at my proposal to allow the people themselves to construe the constitution which they themselves made. Yet this is precisely what the association of the bar of the city of New York proposed to do in the concurrent resolution which was introduced at their request into our Legislature on January 16 last, proposing to amend the State constitution by a section reading as follows: Nothing contained in this constitution shall be construed to limit the powers of the Legislature to enact laws such as the workman's compensation act.

Bar Association's Plan.

In other words the New York bar Association is proposing to appeal to the people to construe the constitution in such a way as will directly reverse the court. They are proposing to appeal from the highest court of the State to the people. That is just what I propose to do: the difference is only one of method will give better results, and will them more quickly. The bar association by its actions admits that the court was wrong, and sets to work to change the rule which it laid down. As Lincoln announced of the Dred Scott decision in his debate with Douglas; Somebody has to reverse that decision, since it is made, and we mean to do it reasonable.

Was Lincoln wrong? Was the spirit of the nation that wiped out slavery, "the fitful impulse of a temporary majority?"

Remember I am not discussing the recall of Judges—although I wish it distinctly understood that the recall is a mere piece of machinery to take the place of the unworkable impeachment which Mr. Taft in effect defends, and if the days of Maynard ever came back again in the State of New York I should favor it. I have no wish to come to it, but our opponents when they object to all efforts to secure real justice from the courts, are strengthening the hands of those who de-

mand the recall. I believe that a just judge would feel far safer in the hands of the people than in the hands of those interests.

The Columbus Speech.

I stand on the Columbus speech. The principles there asserted are not new, but I believe they are necessary to the maintenance of free democratic government. The part of my speech in which I advocate the right of the people to be the final arbiters of what is due process of law in the case of statutes enacted for the general welfare will ultimately, I am confident, be recognized as giving strength and support to the courts instead of being revolutionary and subversive. The courts to day owe the country no greater or clearer duty than to keep their hands off such statutes when they have any reasonable permission relation to the public good. In the past the courts have often failed to perform

(Continued on page 3.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

(Continued from page 1.)

at his house. Kellie Montgomery has started to plow. It is so dusty I look for him to suffocate.

Our Sunday school at the Cooper school house is getting along fine. Everybody invited.

R. B. H.

OLDE.

The stork left a big Republican at the home of Ken Tackett last week. He like to lost his hat.

D. M. Cooper passed through here yesterday enroute to Bloomington.

John C. Whitt has gone to Pike county after a drove of cattle.

S. P. Slusher has moved to Paint Creek.

I. J. Adams, of Bloomington, was here a few days ago on business.

PUFF STUFF.

BRADLEY.

N. B. Salyer bought a fine four year old bay mare of Green A. Adams.

Lacy, little son of R. P. McGuire, is very sick.

Born to the wife of Wiley Caldwell, Mch. 21, a boy.

Nelson Chaney and Tom Rasmick, of Morgan county, passed through here last Friday with some mules for the Pike county market.

J. W. Gilliam left here last week for Indiana.

Rev. W. G. Bradford, of Vance-

burg, passed through here last week.

HOPEFUL.

LAKEVILLE.

James Conley has recently moved his saw mill from Will May's on State Road Fork, to James Deen timber on Flint branch.

Services held at M. E. church every Sunday night at 6:30 by Rev. K. S. Hoskins.

W. P. Power, of Wireman, spent last week with home folks here.

Della Holbrook, of Bays, attending the Magoffin Institute, visited her aunt, Rebecca Barnett.

Uncle Russell Arnett and family have recently returned from Lakeview, Mich. It is supposed that they will locate in the old home place where he lived before he started to Michigan.

WILBUR.

If money is scarce with you just bring us some dried apples, beans, corn, fodder, or anything that has any value and we will pay the highest market price for same on your subscription.

One cross (x) after your name indicates that your subscription will expire with the next issue, two crosses (x x) indicate that it expires with the present copy and that you must renew at once if you want to get the next issue.

To the Republicans

of Magoffin County.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee, and the further direction of the 10th Congressional Republican District Committee, a mass Convention is called to meet in the town of Salyersville, on the 6th day of April, 1912, at 1 o'clock standard time for the purpose of electing delegates to attend the District Convention to be held at Winchester on the 9th day of April, 1912, with the State Convention to be held in the city of Louisville on the 10th day of April, 1912. At the said district convention two delegates and two alternates will be selected to attend the National Republican Convention to be held in Chicago June 18, 1912, for the purpose of nominating Republican candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

All Republicans of Magoffin county are requested to be present on April 6th and take part in the convention for the man of their choice.

N. I. ADAMS, Ch'm.

A. H. ADAMS, Sec.

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Circuit Court: First Monday
in February, June and October.
D. W. Gardner, Judge; W. H.
May, Com'th Attorney; A. H.
Adams, Clerk; J. G. Arnett,
Trustee of Jury Fund; W. P. Car-
penter, Master Commissioner.

County Court: On Fourth Mon-
day in each month.

Quarterly Court: Tuesday and
Wednesday after Fourth Monday
in each month.

Fiscal Court: Tuesday after
First Monday in April and Octo-
ber.

R. C. Salyer,
Presiding Judge.

MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

First District—Shepherd Cole,
1st Monday in each month at Sal-
yersville, on Tuesday following at
Middle Fork.

Second District—L. C. Bailey,
1st Saturday in each month.

Third District—Sunny Vano-
ver, 2nd Monday of each month.

Fourth District—Ira C. Bailey,
Tuesday after 2nd Monday in
each month.

Fifth District—Wallace Cole,
3rd Monday in each month.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge—R. C. Salyer.
Attorney—W. R. Prater.
Sheriff—Robert Reed.
Treasurer—B. W. Higgins.
Circuit Clerk—A. H. Adams.
County Clerk—F. C. Lacy.
Supt. Schools—Martha B. Ar-
nett.
Jailor—Henry Brown.
Assessor—Willie Keeton.
Coroner—Dr. W. C. Connelley.
Surveyor—C. C. Craft.
Fish and Game Warden—Dr. R.
C. Adams.

Salyersville Police Court—First
Monday in each month, James
Prater, Judge.

S. H. Mann, Town Marshal.
Town Trustee—E. B. Arnett,
Chairman.

W. J. Patrick, Dr. E. H. At-
kinson, Fred Prater and W. A.
Hazelrigg.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M. Friday night on or
before full moon in each month.

I. O. O. F. Every Saturday
night.

K. O. T. M. Second and fourth
Monday nights of each month.

I. O. R. M. First and third
Thursday nights of each month.

CHURCH BELLS.

Regular Baptist, First Satur-
day and following Sunday of
each month. Jno. F. Caudill,
pastor.

Missionary Baptist, Sunday
School at 9:30 a. m., preaching
at 11 o'clock at Magoffin Insti-
tute. Prayer meeting on every
Wednesday night. H. L. S.
Toomer, pastor. A. C. Harlow,
Supt. S. S.

M. E. Church, Sunday School
at 9:00 o'clock, preaching on 2nd
Sunday at 11 o'clock and every
Sunday night of each month.
E. H. Atkeson, Supt. of S. S.

Union Sunday School every
Sunday morning at 9:15 at the
Court House. Supt.

County Board of Education.
Morton Salyer, Division 1,

Burnett Howard, " 2.
W. S. Wheeler, " 3.
Scott Howard, " 4.
B. S. Patrick, " 5.
Bruce Stephens, " 6.
Martha Arnett Smith, Super-
intendent, Chairman ex-officio.

Republican Committee.

N. P. Adams, Chairman.
J. M. Patrick, Salyersville
Franklin Power, Lakeville
Sherman Perry, Middlefork
Ira C. Bailey, Meadows
S. B. Allen, Wireman
Harlan Roark, Brownlow
J. H. Bailey, Ivyton
Wm Patrick, Bloomington
W. S. Adams, Falcon
L. C. Patrick, Lykins
J. T. Wireman, Ordway
J. A. Rudd (resigned), Dale

If you die, get married, leave
the county, get sick or do any-
thing that is of interest to the
public call us up, PHONE 21, or
write us.

LOCAL NEWS.

Don't fail to see our advertis-
ers.

Full line of Ladies hats at W.
P. Carpenters.

Call at this office if you want
to buy a good milch cow

Harve McGuire, of Logville,
was in town Wednesday.

For a first class shoe shine call
on Bruce Litteral at Phoenix Ho-
tel.

Charley Franklin, of West Lib-
erty, was in town this week on
business.

Jas. Holbrook, representing
Hagen Rathff & Co., was here
Wednesday.

R. C. Minix has just installed
a pool room in connection with
his grocery.

For a full line of hardware and
general merchandise see B. T.
Patrick.

Mr. Harris Arnett, of Hendrix,
has moved to the Calloway How-
ard property.

6 bars of Big Deal Soap, or 7
bars of Lenox Soap for 25 cents
cash at W. P. Carpenters.

Come to the convention, bring
your neighbors and have them
subscribe for the Mountaineer.

Proctor Pace, has moved to
the Ben W. Whitaker property.
Mr. Whitaker has moved to Ivy-
ton.

Full stock of Wall Paper and
Canvas at W. P. Carpenters.

E. B. Arnett, has gone to Cin-
cinnati, where he will purchase
his spring and summer line of
goods.

Asberry Patrick arrived here
Monday night. He will stay
with the boys until after the con-
vention.

C. C. Maxey, of West Liberty,
with Ball Warfield Drug Co.,
was calling on our merchants
this week.

The Literary Lamplighters, of
Salyersville, will render their
first program to the public to-
night (Friday).

I have just received my spring
and summer line of Millinery
Goods. Do all kinds of trimming.
Give me a call.

Mrs. Thomas M. Green.

Walter May has purchased a
splendid short horn male. It
will make the season of 1912 on
his farm one half mile from Sal-
yersville on Paintsville road.

REPUBLICANS.

If you are for Roosevelt don't
fail to come to the county Con-
vention on April 6th. Some of our
federal office holders have said
that they would carry Magoffin
county, it is reported.

I own 200 acres of unimproved
land in Knott county, Ky., on
Quick Sand creek which I will
sell at a reasonable price. Call on
I. N. WHITT, Cyrus, Ky.

Notice to Abate a Nuisance.

Office of the Magoffin County
Board of Health.

March 28, 1912.

To owners, Agents or occupiers
of premises situated in Magoffin
county, Ky.:

You are hereby notified and
required to abate and remove
within 10 days a date of this no-
tice certain nuisance consisting
of foul garbage, old tin cans and
other infectious matter which is
now occupying some of your
back yards and is a germ produc-
er.

This nuisance has been de-
clared by the board to be pre-
judicial to the public health.

Your failure to do this will sub-
ject you to the penalties imposed
by the Statutes of the common-
wealth of Kentucky.

M. C. KASH M. D.
Secy. and Health officer.

Eggs For Hatching.

We have a flock of strictly
thoroughbred Rhode Island Reds
headed by a \$5 cock, bred to lay
when eggs are high. Uniform
shape and color. Eggs 75 cents
per 15. Call on or address

Mrs. W. H. Candill,
Falcon, Ky.

Don't fail to come to the con-
vention April 6th, and be sure
and don't forget to come in and
subscribe for the Mountaineer.
If you don't have the money
bring us any kind of produce.

OUR GUARANTEE.

We guarantee to refund your
money if this paper ceases to be
published.

THE EDITOR

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

(Continued from page 2.)
this duty, and their failure is
the chief cause of whatever
dissatisfaction there is with
the working of our judicial sys-
tem. One who seeks to prevent
the irrevocable commission of
such mistakes in the future may
justly claim to be regarded an
aiming to preserve and not to de-
stroy the independence and pow-
er of the judiciary.

His Remedy.

My remedy is not the result
of a library study of the constitu-
tional law, but of actual and
long-continued experience in the
use of government power to ad-
dress social and industrial evils.
Again and again earnest work-
ers for social justice have said to
me that the most serious obsta-
cles that they have encountered
during the many years that they
have been trying to save Ameri-
can women and children from
destruction in American indus-
try have been the courts.

That is the judgment of al-
most all the social workers I
know, and of dozens of parish
priest and clergymen, and of ev-
ery executive and legislator who
has been seriously attempting to
use government as an agency for
social and industrial betterment.

What is the result of this system
of judicial nullification? It was
accurately stated by the Court
of Appeals of New York in the
employers' liability case, where
it was calmly and judicially de-
clared that the people under our
republican form of government
are less free to correct the evils
that oppress them than are the
people of the monarchies of Eu-
rope. To any man with vision,
to any man with broad and real
social sympathies, to any who be-
lieves with all his heart in this
great democratic republic of ours,
such a condition is intolerable.

Sham Government.

It is not government by the
people, but mere sham govern-
ment in which the will of the
people is constantly defeated.
It is out of this experience that
my remedy has come; and let it
be tried in this field. When as
the result of years of educa-

tion and debate, a majority
of the people have decided
upon a remedy for an evil from
which they suffer, and have cho-
sen a legislature and executive
pledged to embody that remedy
in law, and the law has been fi-
nally passed and approved, I re-
gard it with monstrosities that a
bench of judges shall then say
to the people: "You must begin
all over again."

First amend your constitution
(which will take four years); sec-
ond, secure passage of a new law
(which will take two years more);
third, carry that new law over
the weary course of litigation
(which will take no human being
knows how long); fourth submit
the whole matter over to the ve-
ry same judges who have ren-
dered the decision to which you
object. Then, if your patience
holds you out and you finally
prevail, the will of the majority
of the people may have its way.

Mere Mockery.

Such a system is not popular
government, but a mere mock-
ery of popular government. It is
a system framed to maintain
and perpetuate social injustice,
and it can be defended only by
those who do not trust in the
people, who do not trust in them,
and I am afraid I must add, who
have no real and living sympathy
with them as they struggle for
better things. In lieu of it I
propose a practice by which the
will of majority of the people,
which they have determined up-
on a remedy, shall, if their will
persists for a minimum period of
two years, go straight forward
until it becomes a ruling force
of law.

I expressly propose to provide
that sufficient time be taken to
make sure that the remedy ex-
presses the will, the sober and
well-thought-out judgment, and
not the whim of the people; but,
when that has been ascertained,
I am not willing that the will of
the people shall be frustrated.
If this be not a wise remedy, let
those who criticize it propose a
wise remedy, and not confine
themselves to railing at govern-
ment by a majority of the Ameri-
can people as government by the
mob. To propose, as an al-
ternative remedy, slight modifi-
cations of impeachment proceed-
ings is to propose no remedy at
all—it is to bid us be content with
chaff when we demand bread.

The decisions of which we
complain are, as a rule, based
upon the constitutional provi-
sions that no person shall be de-
prived of life, liberty and prop-
erty without due process of law.
The terms, "life, liberty and
property," have been used in the
constitutions of the English-
speaking peoples since Magna
Charta. Until within the last
sixty years they were treated as
having specific meanings: "prop-
erty" meant tangible property;
"liberty" meant freedom from
personal restraint, or in other
words, from imprisonment in its
largest definition. About 1870
our courts began to attach to
these terms new meanings.

What is Property?

Now "property" has come to
mean every right of value which
a person could enjoy, and "lib-
erty" has been made to include the
right to make contracts. As a
result, when the State limits the
hours for which women may la-
bor, it is told by the courts that
this law deprives them of their
"liberty;" and when it restricts
the manufacture of tobacco in a
tenement, it is told that the law
deprives the landlord of his
"property." Now I do not be-
lieve that any people, and espe-
cially our free American people,
will long consent that the term
"liberty" shall be defined for
them by a bench of judges. Ev-
ery people has defined that term
for itself in the course of histor-
ical development. Of course it is
plain enough to see that, in a
large way, the political history of
man may be grouped about these
three terms, "life, liberty and
property." There is no act of
government which cannot be

GEO. CARPENTER, President.
A. T. PATRICK, Vice-President.

E. L. STEPHENS, Cashier.
W. R. MAY, Asst. Cashier.

THE SALYERSVILLE NATIONAL BANK,

Salyersville, Kentucky.

CAPITAL, \$ 25,000.00
SURPLUS, 9,000.00
UNDIVIDED PROFITS, 1,500.00
AVERAGE DEPOSITS, 100,000.00

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JEFF PRATER, A. T. PATRICK,
GEO. CARPENTER, D. W. GARDNER,
W. L. MAY, H. H. HACKWORTH,
J. F. PRATER.

State Normal. A Training School for Teachers.

COURSES: Preparatory, State Certificate, Life Diploma, County
Certificate, Review, Special.

TUITION FREE TO APPOINTEES.

Expenses Very Low. Ask About It. Artistic Catalogue Free.

Address J. G. CRABBE, President, Richmond, Ky.

FURS AND HIDES

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID
FOR RAW FURS AND HIDES

Wool on Commission. Write for price-
list mentioning this ad.

Established 1887

JOHN WHITE & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.



brought within their definition,
and if the courts are to cease to
treat them as words having a
limited, specific meaning, then
our whole government is brought
under the practically irresponsi-
ble supervision of judges. As
against that kind of a govern-
ment, I insist that the people
have the right, and can be trust-
ed, to govern themselves. This
our opponents deny; and the is-
sue is sharply drawn between us.

Moderation and Common Sense.

If my critics would only show
the same sober judgment of
which they declare the people at
large to be incapable, they would
realize that my proposal is one of
moderation and common sense.
I wish to quote the remarks of
William Draper Lewis, Dean of
the Law School of the University
of Pennsylvania:

"To a lawyer the most inter-
esting suggestion Col. Roosevelt
has made is to allow the people
to re-enact legislation which a
court decision has declared is con-
trary to some clause in the exist-
ing State Constitution. Any one
who has been asked to draft spe-
cific amendments to State Con-
stitutions will hesitate to con-
demn, without serious considera-
tion, the suggestion made by
Colonel Roosevelt. To take a
concrete instance: The New
York Court of Appeals declared
the workman's compensation act,
passed by the New York Legis-
lature, unconstitutional, as de-
priving in its operation the em-
ployer of his property without
due process of law. A number
of amendments to the New York
Constitution, designed to validate
a compensation act having been
drafted and it is not unlikely that
one of them will be adopted.

Personally, one or more of these
amendments having been shown
to me, I cannot but feel that
Constitutional amendments, de-
signed to meet particular cases,
run the danger of being so word-
ed as to produce far-reaching re-
sults not anticipated or desired
by the people.

Avoids Danger.

"Colonel Roosevelt's sugges-
tion avoids this difficulty and
danger. If a persistent majority
of the people of New York State
want a workmen's compensation
act they should have it. But, in
order to obtain it they should not
be driven to pass an amendment
to their State Constitution, which
may have effects which they do
not anticipate or desire. Let
them pass on the act, as passed
by the Legislature, after a full
knowledge that their highest
court has unanimously expressed
its opinion that the act is contra-
ry to the Constitution which the
people at a prior election have
declared to be their fundamental
law.

(Continued on page 4.)

Our Honor Roll.

W. J. Patrick, 6 hrs 40 min.
Salyersville Bank, 2hr. 20 min.
New South Oil & Gas combine 2hrs
Dr. J. S. Cisco, 30 min.
Chick Patrick, 25 min.
Dr. E. H. Atkinson, 20 min.
M. F. Patrick, 20 min.
John Gardner, 20 min.
W. R. Prater, 20 min.
H. H. Ramey, 20 min.
J. S. Watson, 20 min.
Dr. W. C. Connelley, 20 min.

Our foreign advertisers pay at
the same rate.
Each subscriber 4..... min.
In order that our subscribers may
fully appreciate, up-to-date pub-
lic spirited people who make it
possible for the Mountaineer to
exist, we made the above calcula-
tion. Our labor alone, costs \$3
per day, or 300 cents for 600 min-
utes of work. This is one-half cent
per minute. In order to pay this
item by subscriptions we must
have 1200 subscribers. This
does not include fuel, rent, or
any other of the many expenses
that we must meet.

If the Salayersville business and
professional people support the
Mountaineer, we can easily make
a better paper than we now have.
If they withdraw their adver-
tisement we will be compelled to
cut down our force of men, there-
by giving you an inferior paper.

Now if you have any dealings
in Salayersville, deal with the
public spirited people who adver-
tise or ask the people with whom
you deal to advertise. These
non-advertiser will have many
excuses but they either do not
have what the other fellow has
who advertises, or they are too
stingy to put any money in ad-
vertising.

The advertising rates of other
Mountain papers are twice as
much as ours. So you see that
we are not over charging.

If you will help those who
help your paper, then our mer-
chants will not say, "It does not
pay to advertise."

Almost every person in Ma-
goffin county has relatives in dis-
tant States who would become
readers of the Mountaineer if
they knew that a paper was pub-
lished in their home county. To
reach these persons we make
this offer to our Magoffin county
readers: For ten cents we will
send the MOUNTAINEER to any
address for one month. In
sending in trial subscriptions use
this blank:

Name.....

Address.....

10 cents must be enclosed with
this blank.

We do all kinds of Job Work
reasonable and on short notice.

Whiskey and Lawlessness.

Correspondent Tells of the Helpless Condition of Law-abiding Citizens in this Section.

ORDWAY.

Whisky and rain are abundant in this section. There were several fogs brought in this week. I believe this is counted as a dry county. If so it is surely wet twice now, that is in this vicinity. Our magistrate, Mr. Wallace Cole, has never made his appearance on the scene of so much crime. No wonder whisky is king. It is sold and drank without fear of any one. Law or no law does not prevent its being used, damning souls, sending young men to destruction who God placed here for other purposes.

Whisky has been ruler in this kingdom for nearly two years. Mr. Tussey, Revenue Inspector, caused the king to be exiled for about one year, but he returned and has taken up his throne once more as did Napoleon. I sincerely hope his one hundred days will soon come to an end.

Is it a wonder that a gentleman said in the presence of the writer a few days ago that after next November election this would be a wet county?

Should this immediate vicinity be left to vote out or in whisky for the county we would have whisky. This precinct casts near 200 votes. Fully 180 will go wet, while possibly 20 will go dry. Some may think this will not go on the ballot, but there are plenty of men in this section who, if they thought the county would go wet, would pay all the charges for having the question polled. Now is the time to fight this king because if we intend to kill the weed let us nip it in the bud.

Let us not therefore make the fatal mistake of waiting till November to strike him. He might become as strong as a cyclone, which at a rise expands, gathering strength and energy to return to earth to wreak new vengeance upon whatever happens to come into its way.

It is high time every father and mother should begin the work of resistance because we know not what moment a blast may spring up, not necessarily here but anywhere, springing with mighty bounds into those happy homes, carrying away the young who are not proof against his seducing charms, until at last when he hurls them asunder, leaving them only a wreck of former beauty to find this ambition crushed, their ideal gone, as so often is the case with the young men.

Often have I heard the expression, "I wish I had not taken to drinking when I was young. I could have had dollars where I have nothing now." There are some who repent when it is too late. Save the boy in his youth. Place high ideals before him. Inspire his soul with good. Place him where his soul floats into the infinite kingdom of the love of good.

Youth often reminds me of a star, small though it be, standing out all alone ready to be carried onward by its master, though sometimes hurling itself free from its protection, then descending into darkness, growing fainter and fainter until it is finally lost on the beholder, then it is forgotten.

Those little stars are the children of the solar system. They very nicely picture to us the wayward boys and girls calling for help.

Often times I find myself going over the time when I was young and care free. I remember how I thought when anyone gave advice I knew more than they. O, had I but listened. What noble life has been wasted. I can scarcely recall those times without tears.

'Now may every one who reads my foolish and blunt expressions give heed to the whisky problem

and help to defeat it at the coming November election.

Now a few words of praise for the Mountaineer. I have been reading some excellent pieces. I don't believe the editor could give us any better paper under the circumstances. When Saturday evening comes if I do not go to the office for the paper my wife gives me a good currying—such as we husbands generally get—so eager is she to read the news. I sincerely hope every Magoffin citizen will support our paper.

Yours as ever,
UNCLE RED.

Can't Be Beat.

How about this record? Mr. Wash Watts, 91 years of age, the father of 21 children, was born in Perry county and is living on Lotts creek, and it is said that in all his life he never saw a court house, never was at the county seat and never more than twenty miles away from his birth place in all that time. Mr. Watts may be said to be a regular "standpatter." Here's hoping he may live to see the new court-house, the new Hazard and the locomotive as it comes in with the first train of through cars.—Hazard Herald.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

(Continued from page 3.)

"I may not always approve of what the present majority wants, I might sometime think the measure unwise. But that doesn't alter the right of that majority to enforce its will in government. The Roosevelt idea, it seems to me, supplies an instrument by which that majority can enforce its will in the most conservative way.

"I would have been very proud to have been the author of that plan, a though I want to emphasize the fact that if involved no new principle, only a new method.

"I don't mind saying, however, that I think it unfortunate that it should have been proposed by Colonel Roosevelt. He is a man of such marked characteristics, and his place in the political world is such that he arouses intense enthusiasm on the one hand and intense animosity on the other. Because of this the great idea which he has propounded is bound to be beclouded, and its adoption to be delayed. It is a pity that anything so important should be confounded with any man's personality."

As regards the Dean's last paragraph. I can only say that I wish somebody else whose suggestions would arouse less antagonism had proposed it; but nobody else did propose it, and so I had to. I am not leading this fight as a matter of aesthetic pleasure. I am leading because somebody must lead, or else the fight would not be made at all.

I prefer to work with moderate, rational, conservatives, provided only that they do in good faith strive forward towards the light. But when they halt and turn their backs to the light, and sit with the scorners on the seats of reaction, then I must part company with them.

We the people cannot turn back. Our aim must be steady, wise progress.

Friends, our task as Americans is to strive for social and industrial justice, achieved through the genuine rule of the people. This is our end, our purpose. The methods for achieving the end are merely expedients, to be finally accepted or rejected according as actual experience shows that they work well or ill. But in our hearts we must have this lofty purpose, and we must strive for it in all earnestness and sincerity, or our work will come to nothing. In order to succeed we need leaders of inspired idealism, leaders to whom are granted great visions, who dream greatly and strive to make their dreams come true; who can kindle the people with the fire from their own burning souls.

Leader Only an Instrument.

The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument, to be used until broken and then to be cast aside; and if he is worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause should not fail, for it is the cause of mankind. We, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men. If on this new continent we merely build another country of great but unjustly divided material prosperity, we shall have done nothing; and we shall do as little if we merely set the greed of envy against the greed of arrogance, and thereby destroy the material well-being of all of us.

Stands Against Tyranny.

To turn this government either into government by a plutocracy or government by a mob would be to repeat on a larger scale the lamentable failures of the world that is dead. We stand against all tyranny, by the few or by the many. We stand for the rule of the many in the interest of all of us, for the rule of many in a spirit of courage, of common sense, of high purpose, above all in a spirit of kindly justice toward every man and every woman. We not merely admit, but insist, that there must be self-control on the part of the people, that they must keenly perceive their own duties as well as the rights of others; but we also insist that the people can do nothing, unless they not merely have, but exercise to the full, their own rights.

The worth of our great experiment depends upon its being in good faith an experiment—the first that has ever been tried—in true democracy on the scale of a continent, on a scale as vast as that of the mightiest empires of the Old World. Surely this is a noble ideal, an ideal for which it is worth while to strive, an ideal for which at need it is worth while to sacrifice much; for our ideal is the rule of all the people in a spirit of friendliest brotherhood toward each and every one of the people.

Mountaineer, \$1.00 per year.

Excellent Poultry Hints.

Here are a few hints to those who are in the business of raising market poultry: Market the roosters separately. Aim to attract the eye of the buyer. Have regular market days. Try to build up a reputation for prime stock. Grow bone and muscle first, and then feathers. Big combed broilers are apt to be wrongly classified in market. Always notify your commission merchant before shipping. Young fowls shipped with old stock will command old stock prices. Poultry should be killed the day before market day when going direct to the consumer. Do not mix white-skinned chickens in the same shipment with yellow-skinned ones. Have a tag fastened on each fowl you send to market. It is the best way to advertise your stock.

POULTRY NOTES

Fresh air, sunshine and exercise are the best poultry tonics. The natural time for a hen to lay is from February to October.

Alfalfa-lime is a valuable disinfectant in the poultry house. From now on until next spring the hens should be supplied with a dust box.

Oyster shells is the best food with which the hens can manufacture egg shells.

Ducks have become one of the best paying propositions in the poultry industry.

The germ of disease must be destroyed before the disease can be eliminated. The necessity for fresh air has led to the great popularity of the open front houses.

Eggs and fowls used in the home should be credited at market prices. This is only fair.

Plenty of exercise and plenty of good fresh air are necessary for the health of the flock.

There are many waste products that could be turned to use as poultry food in every garden. Many a woman makes a greater success with poultry than her husband does with the work of his farm.

If good hens do not lay, the fault is probably with the care taking. With the right kind of care and feed they are sure to yield well.

A pea of a hundred good laying hens will produce enough eggs to supply the sugar and coffee of an ordinary family, besides supplying the home table.

A hen, a pig, a steer, a cow—any of our meat-producing or milk-producing animals, are of value to the farmer only in proportion to their digestive and assimilative powers.

Growing ducklings thrive best on a feed composed of equal parts, by measure, of cornmeal, ground peas, bran and middlings, all made into a thick mash, either with scalding hot water or milk, the latter being the best. The mash is improved by adding short-cut green grass, clover or some other green stuff, and a few handfuls of coarse sand.



DAN WILKES.

Owned by J. M. Chase, will make the season of 1912 at my place at Salyersville, Magoffin county, at \$7.00 to insure a living colt. Money due when colt is foaled, mare parted with or bred to other stock without permission.

Dan Wilkes is a dark bay, 16 hands high, nine years old, sired by Red Cloud, his dam by Dan Patch; Red Cloud by Denmark, he by Jay Bird, which makes him a royally bred horse. Has remarkable form, stamina, bone and power, excellent action, considerable speed, and is a good roadster. He has proven himself a great breeder.

JOHN FRANKLIN COOPER, Bloomington & Salyersville, Ky.

An English sailor, recently arrived in New York, tells a startling tale of his capture at the hands of a band of bandits. He proudly says they treated him like a long lost brother. Some people can be proud of almost anything.

It is charged that half a million dollars are annually lost by Chicago women at "innocent" little family games of poker and the like. Which, in conjunction with accusations of their drinking and smoking, naturally rouses the wrath of men over this feminine invasion of their pet vices.

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We tell you how, and pay best market prices. We are dealers, established in 1886, and can do BETTER for you than agents or commission merchants. References any bank in Louisville. Write for weekly price list.
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227-29-31 & 33 E. Market St., LOUISVILLE, KY.
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Do you have any farm land, timber land or mineral land for sale?

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I will sell some thoroughbred Poland China hogs cheap. I will purchase some corn at market price or I will exchange the shotes to corn.
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No. 2.	EAST BOUND.	No. 4.
Daily p.m.	Stations	Daily a.m.
1 35	Lexington	7 20
2 17	Winchester	8 03
2 35	L. & E. Junction	8 18
3 05	Clay City	8 50
3 47	Campton Junction	9 27
4 04	Torrent	9 44
4 25	Beattyville Junction	10 04
4 52	Athol	10 30
5 19	O. & K. Junction	10 57
5 25	Jackson	11 05
	Quicksand	11 25

No. 1	WEST BOUND	No. 3
Daily a.m.	Stations	Daily p.m.
	Quicksand	1 25
5 05	Jackson	1 50
5 10	O. & K. Junction	1 57
5 35	Athol	2 22
6 03	Beattyville Junction	2 51
6 25	Torrent	3 12
6 43	Campton Junction	3 30
7 19	Clay City	4 05
7 51	L. & E. Junction	4 37
8 05	Winchester	4 50
8 50	Lexington	5 35

Lexington—Train No. 1 will make connection with the L. & N. at Lexington for Louisville, Ky. No. 3 will make connection with L. & N. at Winchester for Cincinnati, Ohio.
Campton Junction—Trains No. 1, 2, 3 and 4 will make connection with Mountain Central Ry. to and from Campton, Beattyville Junction—Trains No. 1, 2 and 3 will make connection with L. & A. Railway for Beattyville.
O. & K. Junction—Trains No. 2, 3 and 4 will make connection with Ohio and Kentucky Ry. for Cannel City and O & K stations.

CHAS. SCOTT, G. P. A.

Attention.

The enlisted men of Co. D 2nd Inf't., K. S. G. are notified that they will be required to meet at the armory for drill every 2nd and 4th Saturday in each month.
J. S. CISCO, Capt.
Co. D. 2nd Inf't.
Give us your job work.